

TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE

BY KEITH, SMITH & CO.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1882.

VOLUME XXXIII.—NO. 23.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

RHEUMATISM,
Nouralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,
Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout,
Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and
Sprains, Burns and Scalds,
General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet
and Ears, and all other Pains
and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil, as
a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy.
A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay
of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain
can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN
MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Richmond & Danville R. R.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

On and after the 16th of April 1882, the
Passenger Train Service on the Atlanta and
Charlotte Air Line Division will be as follows:

| EASTWARD | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Mail and Express. | No. 51. | No. 53. |
| Leave Atlanta | 2 15 P M | 5 00 A M. |
| Arrive Gainesville | 4 54 P M | 7 40 A M |
| Arrive Lula | 5 26 P M | 8 15 A M |
| Ar Rabun Gap June | 6 22 P M | 9 13 A M |
| Arrive Toccoa | 7 06 P M | 10 00 A M |
| Arrive Seneca | 8 24 P M | 11 20 A M |
| Arrive Greenville | 10 08 P M | 1 25 P M |
| Arrive Spartanburg | 11 40 P M | 2 58 P M |
| Arrive Gastonia | 2 06 A M | 5 10 P M |
| Arrive Charlotte | 3 15 A M | 6 00 P M |

| WESTWARD. | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Mail and Express. | No. 52. | No. 54. |
| Leave Charlotte | 12 40 A M | 11 05 A M |
| Arrive Gastonia | 1 35 A M | 12 02 P M |
| Arrive Spartanburg | 4 04 A M | 2 35 P M |
| Arrive Greenville | 5 32 A M | 4 09 P M |
| Arrive Seneca | 7 15 A M | 5 54 P M |
| Arrive Toccoa | 8 28 A M | 7 05 P M |
| Ar Rabun Gap June | 9 32 A M | 8 00 P M |
| Arrive Lula | 10 18 A M | 8 43 P M |
| Arrive Gainesville | 10 51 A M | 9 15 P M |
| Arrive Atlanta | 1 40 P M | 12 05 A M |

T. M. R. TALCOTT, General Manager.
I. Y. SAGE, Superintendent.
A. POPE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

Be a Man.

What a noble thing it is to be a man! The world is full of counterfeits. It is a grand thing to stand upright in defence of truth and principle. When persecution comes, some hide their faces until the storm passes by, others can be bought for a mess of pottage; from such turn away. Stand by a friend. Show thyself a man. Do not run when danger threatens to overwhelm him or you.

Think for yourself. Read books and men's faces. Remember that the eye is the window of the soul. Use your eyes and hold your tongue when men count favors.

Select some calling to make it honorable. When you have espoused a cause, maintain it at all hazards. Make up your mind to succeed by honorable means, and God will brush the difficulties away one at a time.

If opposition comes, meet it manfully. If success crowns your efforts, bear it quietly. Hasten not a quarrel, but when you are compelled to accept an altercation stand up and show yourself a full grown man. Do your own thinking, keep your own secrets, worship no man for his wealth, or illustrious lineage. Fine feathers do not always make fine birds.

Do not live for yourself alone. The world needs reformers as much today as ever. If you have a new idea endeavor to develop it into words and deeds. Be sober; be honest; be true. Policy men are dangerous. They will sell you for money, or popularity—don't trust them. Wear but one face, and let that be an honest one.

A Cincinnati factory makes eleven miles of candy a day.

Is there Room in Angel Land?

These lines were written after hearing the following incident related by a minister: A mother, who was preparing some flour to make into bread, left it for a moment, when little Mary, with childish curiosity to see what was in it, took hold of the dish, when it fell to the floor, spilling the contents. The mother struck the child a severe blow saying, with anger, that she was always in the way! Two weeks after little Mary sickened and died. On her death bed she asked her mother if there would be room for her among the angels. "I was always in your way, mother, you had no room for little Mary! And will I be in the angels' way? Will they have no room for me?" The broken hearted mother then felt that no sacrifice was too great could she have saved her child.]

Is there no room among the angels
For the spirit of your child?
Will they take your little Mary
In their loving arms so mild?
Will they ever love me fondly,
As my story books have said?
Will they find a home for Mary—
Mary numbered with the dead?
Tell me truly, darling mother,
Is there room for such as me?
Will I gain the home of spirits,
And the shining angels see?

I have sorely tried you, mother,
Been to you a constant care,
And you will not miss me, mother,
When I dwell among the fair;
For you have no room for Mary—
She was ever in your way,
And she fears the good will shun her;
Will they, darling mother, say?
Tell me—tell me truly—mother,
Breath's closing hour doth come,
Do you think that they will keep me
In the shining angels' home?

I was not so wayward, mother,
Not so very, very bad,
But that tender love would nourish,
And make Mary's heart so glad!
Oh! I yearned for pure affection,
In this world of bitter woe!
And I long for bliss immortal,
In the land where I must go.
Tell me once again, dear mother,
Ere you take the parting kiss,
Will the angels bid me welcome,
To the land of perfect bliss?

Talmage on Funerals.

Dr. Talmage preached a sermon at his tabernacle in Brooklyn on Easter Sunday from the text, "Come see the place where the Lord lay." Matthew xxviii, 6. We extract the part relating to funerals and mortuary honors, in contrast with our want of liberality to the living:

"While standing around the place where the Lord lay, I am impressed with the fact that mortuary honors cannot atone for wrongs to the living. If they could have afforded Christ such a costly sepulchre, they could have afforded him a decent earthly residence. Will they give a piece of marble to the dead Christ when they might have given a soft pillow to the living Christ? If they had put half the expense of that mausoleum in the making of Christ's life on earth comfortable, the story would not have been so sad. He wanted bread; they gave him a stone. Christ, like any other benefactor of the world, was better appreciated after he was dead. Westminster Abbey and monumental Greenwood are to a certain extent, the world's attempts, by mortuary honors, to atone for the neglect to the living. Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey is an attempt to pay for the sufferings of Crab street.

"I go into that Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey and there I find the grave of Handel, the musician from whose music we hear to day, as it goes down reverberating through the ages. While I stand at the costly tomb of Handel, I cannot forget the fact that his fellow musicians tried to destroy him with their discords. I go a little further in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey, and I find the grave of John Dryden, the great poet. Costly monument, great mortuary honors, but I cannot forget the fact that at seventy years of age he wrote about the oppressions of misfortune, and that he made a counter for a thousand verses at sixpence a line. I go a little further on in the Poet's Corner, and I find the grave of Samuel Butler, the author of 'Hudibras.' Wonderful monument, costly mortuary honors. Where did he die? In a garret.

"I move further on in the Poet's Corner, and I find the grave of a great poet of whom Walter Scott wrote: 'An old schoolmaster by the name of John Milton has written a tedious volume on the fall of man. It is length be no virtue it has none.' I go a little further on in the Poet's Corner, and I find the grave of Sheridan. Magnificent mortuary honors. What a pity it was he could not have discounted that monument for a mouthful of something to eat.

"O, unfortunates! children, give your parents less tombstone and more blankets; less funeral and more bed-room. Five per cent. of the money now expended on Burial vaults would have made the great Scotch poet comfortable and kept him from being almost buried to death by the drudgery of an exorcism.

"Horace Greeley, outrageously abused while he lived, going out to his tomb, was followed by the President of the United States and the leading men of the army and navy. Some people could not say bitter enough things about him while he lived, yet all the world rose up to do him honor when he died. Massachusetts is trying to day, at the tomb of Charles Sumner, to atone for the ignominious resolutions with which her Legislature denounced the

living Senator. It is too late. The costly monument at Springfield, Illinois, cannot pay for Booth's bullet. Costly mortuary honors on the banks of Lake Erie, honors that cost from two to three hundred thousand dollars, cannot pay for the assassination of James A. Garfield.

"All the justice you do will have to be done on this side the gates of the necropolis. The dead cannot wake up to count the number of carriages in the procession, or see the polish on the Aberdeen granite, or read the words of eptaphal commemoration. Costly mausoleum of the gentleman in the suburbs of Jerusalem cannot atone for Bethlehem's manger and Calvary's Cross and Pilate's ruffian judiciary.

"Again, standing in this place where the Lord lay, I am impressed with the fact that floral and sepulchral ornamentation are appropriate for the places of the dead. We are all glad that in the short time of the Saviour's inhumation he lay amid flowers and sculpture. I cannot quite understand what I see in the newspapers, where, amid the announcement of obsequies the friends request, 'send no flowers.' Why, there is no place so appropriate for flowers as the oak of the departed. If your means allow, let there be flowers on the casket, flowers on the bier, flowers on the grave. Put them on the brow, it means consolation. Put them in the hand, it means victory. Christ was buried in a parterre, Christ was buried in a garden. Flowers are types of resurrection. Death is so enough any way. Let conservatory and arboretum do all they can in the way of alleviation."

CARP CULTURE.

Facts Connected With the Government Experiment in Fish Development.

[From the Washington Star.]
The yearly draining off of the water from government carp ponds was commenced last Saturday and was continued Monday.

Results show that the season for breeding has been successful beyond the expectation of Professor Baird. There are now three large ponds in which fish have been cultivated. In the group at the foot of Washington monument, another, much larger than the others, will be added this coming season containing eight acres. This pond will be completed in a few days, when the water will be let in and a stock of about two hundred and fifty large carp will be put in, which, it is expected, will materially increase the annual supply to meet the orders received constantly by Professor Baird. The number of young carp of last year's spawn thus far taken out of these ponds and placed in the pools on the small island by the lakes is estimated to be about 340,000. These are the young fish hatched out last season in May, June and July, and are now of nearly a uniform size, healthy, and just in condition to be shipped. The entire number sent from this city last year by professor Baird was about 30,000. That number will probably be nearly doubled this year. The large pond will be stocked this spring for the first time, and it is thought will swell the number to be distributed next year to at least 1,000,000. There are about seventy of the original fish brought from Germany still alive in the sea ponds. They are about thirty inches in length and large in proportion. Some of them weigh from fifteen to twenty-five pounds. Carp grew much faster during the first four years, while attaining the full spawning age, after which the growth of the female is retarded. The young fish hatched out last May vary in length from three to seven inches.

When the lakes are drained each year, all the eels and catfish are thrown out, as they devour the young carp. Dr. Hassel, who has charge of these lakes, told a reporter that last summer he put in to one of the small ponds on the island, a large pumpkin weighing 60 pounds, first cutting a hole in the side of it, so that the small fish could get inside. He states that it was entirely devoured in eight days, and all, and during the whole time it was constantly in motion from the schools of young fish always at work upon it. They seemed exceedingly fond of the sweet morsel and appeared to thrive on it.

The sides of these lakes, paved with stone, have to be repaved and the clay well packed at the lower edge, as every year the carp undermine the walls by burrowing for small worms. One of the substances which the young fish seem to relish is a sort of aqueous plant, always submerged, of a deep green color, and slimy. This, when seen through a microscope is a mass of plants full of joints, at regular intervals, and swarming with animalcules, all in constant motion. These are constantly devoured by the carp, and as constantly being reproduced, so that there seems to be no end to the crop of food.

As to the pecuniary success which has been attained by carp culture thus far, everything is promising. One gentleman, in one of the Southern States, reports that from the twenty-five fish he received about two and a half years ago he sold last year \$600 worth of young carp from first spawning. Dr. Hassel places the carp next to the shad in point of value as a food fish, but does not consider it equal to the salmon. The leather carp is the favorite, as it has no scales and is always thrifty and vigorous. The past winter has been quite favorable to these fish, as they have been most of the time to feed. Hundreds of persons who have received fish from Professor Baird give the most satisfactory accounts of success. Most of these accounts come from Southern States where the ponds are not so cold.

Dr. Hassel states that he hopes Professor Baird's next crop will number at least a million, and he believes it will, should no accident happen to the propagating lakes. The entire area of water given to carp raising the coming season will be twenty acres.

The Federal Trials.

CHARLESTON, April 18.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, before Judges Bond and Bryan, the grand jury returned a true bill against Henry C. Dickerson and others, of Barnwell county, charged with conspiracy to intimidate United States witnesses. The grand jury is composed of thirteen Republicans and seven Democrats. The court to-day began the trial of Lucien L. Carroll, Samuel E. Shaw and George H. Wilson, managers of the election at Mayesville, precinct in Sumter county, charged with stuffing the ballot box and interfering with the United States supervisor. The jury was organized and consists of eleven Republicans and one Democrat. The District Attorney did not find it necessary to use any of the challenges to which the prosecution is entitled, finding the new system of standing aside jurors allowed by Judge Bond to be sufficient to secure such a jury as he desires. The government then examined ten witnesses, seven of whom were colored.

THE TESTIMONY INTRODUCED.

The testimony showed that through a misunderstanding as to where the poll was to be located, as the supervisor did not reach the poll until three minutes after six o'clock in the morning, when he got there the voting had commenced and several ballots had been deposited. The supervisor testified that he asked the manager to open the box so that he could see into it, but they informed him that the voting had commenced and they could not again open the box, and that they had exhibited the box before the voting had commenced. The election proceeded quietly all day and when the box was reopened and the votes were being counted, a bundle of ten Democratic tickets and two packages of Republican tickets, with two Republican tickets folded together in each, was found in the box.

THROWING OUT TICKETS.

The managers counted one ticket out of each package and destroyed the other. The number of votes in the box exceeded the names of the poll list by 221, and the managers drew out the surplus ballots without seeing them. Of the ballots destroyed 147 were Republican and 74 Democratic. The government then closed the case for the prosecution. The defense will open to-morrow morning, and will then examine their witnesses, if they think it necessary to put up any evidence at all.

CHARLESTON, April 19.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the jury found true bills against 38 citizens of Barnwell county, charging them with obstructing the qualified voters at Buford's Bridge precinct, in Barnwell county at the general election in November, 1880. In the original indictment 43 defendants were included; but the grand jury found "no bill" as to five of the number.

THE TRIAL RESUMED.

The trial of the case of the United States against Lucien L. Carroll and others, managers of the election at Mayesville, in Sumter county, which was commenced yesterday, was resumed and testimony on both sides was concluded. The testimony

for the defense was delivered by 15 white witnesses, including the three defendants. These witnesses all testified that the poll at Mayesville had been opened promptly at 6 o'clock on the morning of the election in 1880; that before the voting began one of the managers opened the ballot box and exhibited it publicly to the crowd on the outside and turned the box upside down to show there were no tickets in it, when it was looked. All the witnesses who were present stated that they saw into the box clearly and that it was perfectly empty. The Republican supervisor arrived at the poll about 20 minutes after the voting began. He was admitted into the room, but the managers refused to reopen the box, so that he could see into it, telling him that the box had already been exhibited, and that if they reopened the box after the voting had begun they would invalidate the whole poll. The testimony for the defense went further to show that the surplus tickets found in the box were deposited through the aperture in the lid by the voters. The good character of the defendants was testified to by a number of witnesses, both Republicans and Democrats. Argument in the case will be heard to-morrow morning.

The Country Roads.

In a few months at the longest the people of Georgia will be engaged in selecting candidates for the Legislature; and this is a good time to consider what should be done to improve the public roads of the State with a view of selecting of men who will give expression in the Legislature to public opinion on the subject. It is simply unnecessary to say that the roads of Georgia are as poor as they can well be, and that the present system of road making and road repairing has no tendency to better ones. The *Selma Times* in discussing this subject says that wagons which last a generation in some States, last only three years in Alabama, and that waddy roads cause the hardy mule to succumb in two or three years. We cannot do better than to quote from the *Times*' sensible and timely article: "The money that Alabama has lost by the ruin and repair of vehicles and by the death of stock would make as fine roads as could be desired. And yet with a want of reason akin to madness a stupidity that is marvelous we persist in letting the present roadworking system remain on our statute books. Many men will get red in face and denounce as monarchical oppression the very suggestion of a direct tax of a few dollars to make passable roads by contract, when at the same time they are paying out perhaps hundreds of dollars yearly for new mules and new wagons. Such stupidity is absurd."

The Georgia system is no better than the Alabama system, and a reform from bottom to top is needed. Instead of wasting money in senseless and temporary repairs some means should be devised to build roads that will stand the test of muddy seasons. The *Charlotte Home* says in relation to this subject: "Every mile of road finished adds to the valuation of property and is an inducement to immigration, and the increased population would contribute a per capita amount. The result of this can readily be seen, for no many years would elapse ere the whole highways would be put in thorough repair and the State rid of that drawback to her advancement and prosperity."

There is in fact no investment that a community can make which will return better dividends than good roads; and if the people will, in selecting candidates for the Legislature consider the importance of legislation on this subject, there is no reason why Georgia, with a sandy soil and generally even surface, should not have public roads that would compare favorably with those of any other States—roads that would attract immigration, promote trade and reduce every farmer's expense account.

The Verdict.

CHARLESTON, April 17.—In the United States court this morning the jury charged with the election case of Bates and others from Richland county, appeared. Before the verdict was announced two of the jurors, J. W. Fountain and H. P. Strom, both white, announced that they had signed the verdict on Saturday under a misapprehension and under fear of bodily pain, and that it was not the verdict they intended to render. Judge Bond held that their avowal came too late, as they had signed the verdict and the jury had been discharged. The defendants excepted and gave notice of a motion for an arrest of judgment, and for a new trial, which the court decided to hear later in the term.

THE VERDICT.

The verdict as announced is "guilty as to first count and not guilty as to all the others, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court." Judge Bond, of the United States circuit court, announced that the decision of the court overruled the motion made by the defendant on Saturday to quash the array of the grand jury on the ground that the indictment had been illegally drawn. District Judge Bryan filed a dissenting opinion. The grand jury was then sworn.

BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

In the United States circuit court District Attorney Melton gave out three indictments for violation of the election laws in the counties of Sumter and Barnwell, and the grand jury still have them under consideration. The case against the managers of the Mayesville precinct, Sumter county, will be tried to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A synopsis of the April report of the Department of Agriculture upon the area and condition of winter grain show an increase of nearly one half a million acres, or two per cent. The estimated area of the previous crop was 24,346,000. The condition of winter wheat is high throughout the West, (Ohio alone reporting below 100) in the cotton States and in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

How He Lost His Memory.

He had asked the man in the seat behind him for a chew of fine cut, and after stuffing half the contents of the box into his mouth he had put the box itself into his pocket. When reminded of this, he replied:

"Bless me—bless me! Why so! I did! Hope you won't take offense, sir, for I had entirely forgotten it. Dear me! but I find fresh evidences every day that I am not what I used to be. I see that I am losing my memory."

"That's too bad," said the other. "How long have you been thus afflicted?"

"Exactly thirteen years ago to day."

"Did some accident happen to you then?"

"Accident! Bless you, my dear sir, it was a terrible thing. I was hung by a mob."

"Is that so? I don't want to be 'faltering,' but I should really like to hear about it."

"Certainly, no impertinence about that. I was in Denver. My business there was to sell pianos and organs. One night I called at a house to see about the sale of a piano, and I found the lady murdered in the hall. While I was standing there, horror-struck and terrified, several parties came up, accused me of the deed, and in ten minutes a mob had a rope around my neck. I was dragged to a tree, given two minutes to pray, and then pulled up."

"Hung by the neck?"

"Yes, a regular hangman's noose, and the end of the rope made fast and I was left swinging."

"Great Scott! and—and—but you didn't die?"

"I dunno," softly answered the piano man. "I date my loss of memory from the minute they began pulling on the rope. Perhaps I was cut down and resuscitated—perhaps the corpse was taken out and buried. As I told you before, my memory has sadly failed me."

The other puzzled over it, blew his nose, got red in the face and finally blurted out:

"Say, mister, I believe you are a gigantic, conserved liar!"

"Like as not—like as not!" blandly replied the piano man. "When a man's memory begins to fail he may hit the truth or he may lie—just as it happens. Have you any good chewing tobacco with you?"

The South Carolina Crops.

Hon. A. P. Butler, Commissioner of Agriculture for South Carolina, writes as follows to the *Atlanta Constitution*:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to yours of March 26th will say that the returns from our correspondents covering a portion of the information you seek, are just now coming in and I have delayed answering your inquiry until a sufficient number had been received to enable me to give something approaching a correct opinion.

We have received partial reports from twenty two of the thirty-three counties of the State. They indicate an increased acreage in wheat of 25 per cent, and in oats of fifty per cent. This would make the actual acreage in wheat 198,268, and oats 342,942. This would yield, if an average crop is realized, 1,140,041 bushels of wheat and 3,705,891 bushels of oats.

We have no estimates yet as to corn, but from observation I think the acreage will probably not exceed 1881, and may possibly be less. The increased acreage in grain would doubtless have decreased the acreage in cotton but for the operations of the stock law as this will bring into cultivation a large area of old fields, hedge rows and land that would not have been cultivated if it had been necessary to fence it. I think it probable that the acreage in cotton will fully equal that of last year.

The correspondents of this department estimate that 20 per cent. less fertilizers will be used this season than last. The records of our office show, however, that private tax tags have been purchased for \$8,598 tons, against 104,884 tons for the same period last year—showing a difference of only 16,287 tons; but I am informed that large quantities of fertilizers are stored at the various depots throughout the State, upon which the tax has been paid that has not been sold. This would seem to verify the estimates of our correspondents.

The returns to this department indicate that phosphates are being more largely used than ammoniated fertilizers. As the phosphates are used chiefly for composting with lot manure or cotton seed, it shows that the farmers are practicing more economy in this particular. If the correspondents are correct as to the percentage of decrease of fertilizers, it will be a saving of over \$50,000 in the one item of expense. The grain crop in all the counties is reported in fine condition.

I am very truly yours,

A. P. BUTLER,

Commissioner of Agriculture.

West Virginia makes twenty one per cent. of all the nails in the United States.

The track of the Columbia and Greenville Railroad is being put in splendid condition. A fast train is soon to be put on the road between Charleston and the up-country.

The new comet can now be seen with the naked eye. It is low down in the North-east, midway between the bright Vega and head of Draco. It is moving at a little more than half a degree per day, towards the North-east.